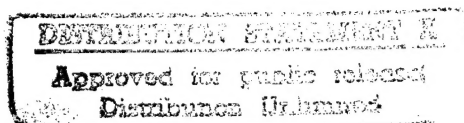


CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE



**An annotated bibliography submitted to
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**

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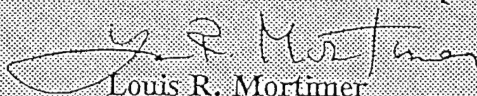
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PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature primarily books and journals published since January 1989 is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

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PAGE: 1

Al-Roy, Ruth. The Level of Punishment - Offences of the Hard Drugs Law 1973 in Regional Courts in 1988: A Survey. Jerusalem: The Anti Drugs Authority of Israel, 1990. 90 pages.

Survey of level of punishment for production, import and trade in dangerous drugs in 1988. Finds that half of those convicted received jail sentences of up to 21 months. No significant changes in the level of punishment occurred in 1989.

Keyword(s): usage patterns; legal penalties; Israel

"An Old Opiate for the Young" The Economist, (London) Vol. 320, No. 7721, August 24, 1991, 33.

Describes the widespread drug abuse and the legal actions taken in Yunnan Province, China. Heroin addicts are not found only among adult population; children as young as 12 and 13 currently figure among the heroin addicts. Dealers are often executed and addicts who refuse to reform, can be sent to labor camps without trial for up to three years. Burning of the drugs will be carried out in public when a big drug haul of heroin, cannabis, or cocaine is caught.

Keyword(s): China; legal penalties; cocaine; cannabis; heroin

Baanders, Arthur. "De Hollandse Aanpak": Opvoedingscultuur, Drugsgebruik en het Nederlandse Overheidsbeleid ["The Dutch Approach": educational culture, drug use, and the policy of the Netherlands authorities]. Maastricht, Netherlands: Van Gorcum, 1989.

The Netherlands has a serious drug problem and for years has been working out methods to deal with it. At the end of the 1980s, the policy was to accept that illicit drug use was likely a permanent part of Dutch society. It was important, therefore, to deal with addiction in as rational a way as possible. Health authorities were the ones to set policy. The police and legal system had to follow their lead. Education rather than punishment was seen as the key to dealing with the problem. Addicts are not jailed for their addiction, but if they commit crimes, they are regarded as equally liable as a non-addict. They

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cannot claim diminished responsibility. As a small country, Dutch drug policy is reactive, for developments outside the Netherlands are beyond the country's control. Rehabilitation goals are long-range; quick successes are not expected. Drug addiction is seen as a social problem, rather than a moral one. Young people and minorities are more likely to become addicts than members of other groups. The author concludes that Dutch drug policy suffers from trendiness at times, but remains better than that practiced in other countries.

Keyword(s): drug policy; Netherlands

Bar-Hamburger, Rachel. "Broadcasting Day for the Awareness of 'The Drug Problem in Israel'." Jerusalem, The Authority for the Prevention of Drugs, 1990. 8 pages.

Publicity is a means to prepare the ground for discussion of drug prevention.

Keyword(s): abuse prevention; Israel

Barnea, Zipora. "A Critical and Comparative Review of the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Israel" Journal of Drug Education, (Amityville, New York), Vol. 19, No. 1, 1989, 59-81. [Call Number: HV5808.J68]

A comparative study of drug and alcohol prevention practices in Israel

Keyword(s): abuse prevention; Israel

Barnea, Zipora. "The Prevention of Substance Abuse in Israel - A Critical Review" Society and Welfare, (Jerusalem), Vol. 9, No. 4, 1989, 327-47.

Describes four main practices of drug and alcohol prevention. Surveys preventive practices in Israel during the years 1979 to 1988 and points out effectiveness of some of these programs. Compares Israeli practices with methods used worldwide. Presents recommendations for improving drug prevention techniques in Israel.

Keyword(s): abuse prevention; Israel

Bernieri, Claudio. "I ragazzi dello zoo di Milano [The boys of the Milan zoo]." Europeo, (Milan), vol. 46, no. 39, September 28, 1990, 46-51. [Call Number: AP37.E87]

The new drug law that went into effect in Italy in July, 1990 punishes users as well as dealers. Its effects have been dramatic and a book appeared almost instantaneously to explain to ordinary Italians what it meant. The law has also affected a group of volunteer drug therapists working in the area around the main train station in Milan, a site much frequented by drug addicts. Under the direction of a Roman Catholic priest, the group attempts to help the addicts who live in the area. Many of these addicts are homeless and it is estimated that there are 300,000 homeless addicts in Italy. The new law has reduced the number of addicts that come to the group for help by 50 percent, for the addicts fear punishment if their habits and identities become known to the authorities.

Keyword(s): drug use;; therapists; Italy

Charpak, Yves, and Hantzberg, Paul. "Recours des heroinomanes aux institutions et perception de leur situation [Recourse of heroin addicts to institutions and their perception of their situation]." Sciences Sociales et Sante, (Paris), vol. 7, no. 3, September, 1989, 27-46. [Call Number: none]

The article is based on a study of 112 heroin addicts in the Paris region. Of this number, 83 had had dealings with the French narcotics police and about 60 had spent time in prison in connection with their habit. Their average stay there was 20 months. In contrast, only 41 percent of the 112 addicts had had contact with medical authorities, and those contacts were brief. It was found that on average the addicts were not estranged from society and that their educational level matched closely that of the population as a whole. Addicts liked what heroin did for them as a drug, but most were unhappy with the many social problems their addiction brought them.

Keyword(s): use of drugs; France

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Church, Pam; Forehand, Rex; Brown, Carvin; Holmes, Thomas.
"Prevention of Drug Abuse: Examination of the
Effectiveness of a Program with Elementary School
Children" Behavior Therapy, (New York), Vol. 21, No. 3,
1990, 339-47. [Call Number: RC489.B4B435]

Studies the effectiveness of a prevention of drug abuse
program in elementary school fourth grades. The results
support the hypothesis that information about drug abuse
prevention can be taught to elementary school children.

Keyword(s): abuse prevention strategies

Clarke, Jim. "Kids on LSD: Parents' Warning Signs" The Fairfax
Journal Weekly, (A Gannett Newspaper), Fairfax, Virginia,
September 11-12, 1991, 1.

Describes signs and symptoms of chronic use of LSD for
parents to watch for. LSD is reportedly replacing
marijuana as the drug of choice for the Northern
Virginia's teenagers.

Keyword(s): signs and symptoms; marijuana; LSD

Colburn, Don. "LSD: A Potent Trip" Health, (The Washington
Post), Washington, D.C., September 24, 1991, 7.

Provides an overview of LSD, its trends, usage patterns,
and signs and symptoms. A brief "LSD at a glance" is
inserted, describing the source, history and effects of
LSD.

Keyword(s): LSD; usage patterns; signs and symptoms

Corrias, Marco. "Malaitalia: le citta della paura [Criminal
Italia: the cities of fear]." Epoca, (Milan), vol. 47, no.
2127, July 17, 1991, 123,125,127,129,131,133,135. [Call
Number: AP37.E25]

The article deals with the centers of criminality and
street violence in seven large Italian cities; Turin,
Milan, Bologna, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Palermo. Maps of each
city show the areas of criminality. The dominant types of
criminal activity in each city are discussed, as are the

methods of operation. In all of the cities, the trade of illegal drugs was mentioned as a severe problem. In parts of Turin, for example, every family has one or two addicts. Arabs from north Africa seem to be intimately involved in the drug trade all over Italy. Women are so dominant in the drug trade in Palermo, that a book has been written about them; Le signore della droga [The drug ladies] by Marina Pino. In some cities, the areas of criminality are so entrenched, that even the police fear to enter. Retaking control of these areas requires police actions resembling military campaigns.

Keyword(s): trafficking; Italy

"Drogues (Drugs)." Revue d'Action Sociale, (Liege, Belgium), vol. 16, no. 6, November-December, 1990, 18-19. [Call Number: HV303.R48]

The number of drug-related deaths in Belgium has been climbing sharply at the end of the 1980s and in 1990. In 1984 there were 32 deaths of this kind, the figure fell to an average of less than 20 the next few years. In 1988, there were 38 deaths related to drugs, and in 1989, 48. By June 25, 1990 there were 30 such deaths. The two cities of Antwerp and Brussels accounted for well over half of these deaths.

Keyword(s): drug-related deaths; Belgium

Enigl, Marianne. "Zilks diskrete Reise [Zilks discrete journey]." Profil, (Vienna), vol. 22, no. 13, March 25, 1991, 78. [Call Number: AP30.P28]

The mayor of Vienna, Austria, Helmut Zilk, made an official visit to Amsterdam in early March to see how Dutch authorities deal with the drug problem. The Dutch have a more serious drug problem than the Austrians. There are 7,000 addicts in Amsterdam alone, compared to 4,000 in all of Austria. The Dutch can register some successes, however. Only 15 percent of Dutch addicts are HIV positive, compared with 40 percent in Austria. Crimes of violence have dropped 75 percent after more liberal methods were introduced to combat drug use. The Dutch make a real distinction between hard and soft drugs, allowing the latter to be consumed legally. Dutch authorities claim

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this has reduced drug consumption of all kinds in schools. In Austria there are so few places available in drug-treatment centers, that some addicts have even threatened to get themselves infected with the HIV virus so that they can get treatment. One new method has been adopted in Vienna to prevent the spread of this virus among addicts. One-way needles can now be bought for about a quarter in a central subway station in Vienna. About 40 to 70 of these needles are bought every day.

Keyword(s): drug treatment programs; Netherlands; Austria

Fasanella, Giovanni. "Pesante, leggera, leggerissima [Hard, soft, softest]." Panorama, (Milan), vol. 28, no. 1258, May 27, 1990, 86. [Call Number: AP37.P32]

A new drug law is to soon go into effect in Italy. It will have stiffer penalties for those who use hard drugs, and lighter ones for those using so-called soft drugs. Hard drugs are those which engender a physical dependency; soft drugs are those which cause a psychological dependency. The new law provides for penalties such as withdrawal of one's driving license or passport, or requiring people to undergo drug therapy treatment. Critics are worried about the new law's list of drugs and how they have been classified. How quickly will the new law be able to put new drugs on its list of prohibited substances? How reliable will its classification system be?

Keyword(s): drug laws; Italy

Gallucci, Carlo. "Coca nostra [Our coca]." L'Espresso, (Rome), vol. 37, no. 13/14, April 7, 1991, 160-61, 163-64, 167. [Call Number: AP37.E78]

Europe seems to be about ten years behind the United States in cocaine use. The substance is still quite expensive and is used by the elite, rather than by ordinary people. Quantities of cocaine seized, however, have gone up twenty-fold in Europe, and about ten-fold in Italy during the 1980s and experts fear the substance might become more commonly used. Some assert it is only a matter of time until this is the case. Others are not so sure. In Spain, where drug addiction is a serious problem, only about 3 percent of addicts use cocaine. The

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anti-crack squad in Great Britain was reduced in size because it had so little work to do. Consumption of cocaine in the Netherlands is also negligible.

Keyword(s): cocaine; Europe; Italy

Gallucci, Carlo. "Contributi da sballo [Crazy grants]."
L'Espresso, (Rome), vol. 37, no. 29, July 21, 1991, 25.
[Call Number: AP37.E78]

The drug law that went into effect in Italy in the summer of 1990 provides for grants to local authorities or societies that will aid them in their efforts to prevent drug addiction and to rehabilitate addicts. In 1990, about \$300,000,000 was available; in 1991, almost double that amount. Some local authorities have made ridiculous proposals to obtain this money. The hamlet of Belmonte in Sabina, with 600 inhabitants, requested \$20,000 to help its one addict. Another municipality has asked for money to set up a course to train disk jockies in its fight against addiction. This new method of working towards drug rehabilitation seems erratic and unplanned and as controversial as the new law itself.

Keyword(s): rehabilitation; Italy

Gallucci, Carlo. "Morti per legge [Dead according to law]."
L'Espresso, (Rome), vol. 37, no. 18/19, May 12, 1991, 37, 39. [Call Number: AP37.E78]

Italy's new drug law, in effect since July 1990, is charged with doing more harm than good with its severe punishments. The trouble with the new law is that it punishes those caught with drugs according to the amounts they possessed at the time of arrest. This new practice, however, seems actually to favor dealers and to hurt excessively addicts. In the first three months of 1991, the number of drug deaths in Italy rose 27 percent compared to the same period one year earlier. The death toll rose from 239 to 303. The severity of the new law is causing a backlash, and one well-known sociologist has urged Italy to adopt a program of legalization of drugs.

Keyword(s): drug laws; Italy

Gallucci, Carlo. "Polvere d'Italia [Powder of Italy]." L'Espresso, (Rome), vol. 37, no. 13/14, April 7, 1991, 167-68, 171. [Call Number: AP37.E78]

The number of people using cocaine is increasing, but there are arguments about the size of the increase and what should be done about it. One expert, Luigi Cancrini, thinks that there are about 500,000 casual users of cocaine in Italy. He believes that the new drug law will actually cause some of these people to use heroin, a more dangerous substance, because a person can be caught with a far greater amount of heroin than cocaine, and yet escape serious penalties. Thus, it is safer to use heroin from the point of view of possible jail sentences. The same holds for those caught with hashish. About half of those arrested with this substance go to jail, while only about one in ten of those arrested with heroin end up behind bars.

Keyword(s): cocaine; Italy; law; Italy

Gallucci, Carlo. "Proibito [Prohibited]." L'Espresso, (Rome), vol. 36, no. 26, July 1, 1990, 138-43. [Call Number: AP37.E78]

Italy's new drug law is controversial, and many object to it so strongly that they have promised civil disobedience. The law introduced a new concept: the average daily dose. Anyone found with more than this amount would be regarded as a dealer and would receive a stiffer punishment under the law. Local authorities can apply administrative punishments to a casual consumer of drugs, for example, withdrawing a driver's license or passport. Those caught with a small amount of a soft drug, will receive an admonition to stop using this drug. People can escape these sanctions if they enter a treatment program. If they fail to complete the program, they can be punished more severely. They can be required to remain in their city of residence and present themselves on a regular basis to the police. Failure to obey such restrictions can result in jail sentences and fines.

Keyword(s): law; Italy

Gandus, Valeria. "Delatore mai [Never a squealer]." Panorama, (Milan), vol. 28, no. 1263, July 1, 1990, 68-71. [Call Number: AP37.P32]

A Roman Catholic priest, Luigi Ciotti, has worked with addicts for years and runs a center where they can receive treatment. He is opposed to the Italian drug law because he fears that its repressive aspects will make forming a relationship of trust between addict and therapist very difficult. The new law requires therapists to notify the authorities if an addict does not successfully complete a drug rehabilitation treatment. Those who fail may be sent to prison. Ciotti finds this provision of the law dangerous and he will not obey it. He is also critical of a provision of the law that excuses young men from the obligatory year of military service if they are found to be drug addicts. This will encourage quite a few young men to become addicts to avoid being drafted into the service.

Keyword(s): law; Italy

Gatti, Roberto. "Sorvegliati e puniti [Under surveillance and punished]." L'Espresso, (Rome), vol. 36, no. 26, July 1, 1990, 143-44. [Call Number: AP37.E78]

According to this article, Milan, Italy is the world's champion when it comes to drug-related deaths. In 1987, there were 68 such deaths; in 1988, 123 deaths; in 1989, 146 deaths. In addition, 8 people of every 1,000 are drug addicts, a rate higher than San Francisco, California, where the rate is 6.2 persons per 1,000. This magazine surveyed eight high schools in Milan (all of which were elite schools). After reviewing the 1,467 responses to its survey, the magazine found that the young people surveyed considered unhappiness and boredom the main cause of drug addiction. Bad friends were another important cause, while only 7 percent of those questioned believed poverty to be a significant factor. Over 40 percent of the youths felt compassion for addicts, and over 60 percent thought drug addicts could escape their habit. Only 26 percent knew that the main goal of the new Italian drug law was to make it clear to everyone that the consumption of illegal drugs was itself illegal.

Keyword(s): attitude to drugs; Italy

Guyer, Rene. "Zurich's Needle Park" Reader's Digest, October 1991, 136-8.

Describes Zurich's Platzspitz, known as Needle Park, in Zurich, where hashish, crack, cocaine, heroin, and other drugs are traded 24 hours a day without legal sanction, although drugs are illegal in Switzerland. Drugs have been tolerated in Needle Park because the city government considers an addict as a sick person, not a criminal. The city is planning to legalize drugs to drive drug's price down. Recent police reports show that newly addicted persons are younger and younger each year.

Keyword(s): legal penalties; Switzerland; cocaine; crack; heroin; Hashish

Heath, Thomas. "3rd Man Pleads Guilty in Fairfax LSD Case" The Washington Post, Washington, D. C., September 21, 1991, B3.

A 3rd man, one of the six indicted in Fairfax LSD case, was reported pleading guilty in U.S. District Court in Alexandria. One of their customers, a 16-year old student, shot a police officer while under the influence of LSD. The LSD supplied by this group was sold in sheets with a picture of an M.C. Escher drawing of insects or a blue print of a unicorn.

Keyword(s): signs and symptoms; LSD

Kaminer, Y; Bukstein, O. "Adolescent Chemical Use and Dependency: Current Issues in Epidemiology Treatment" ACTA Psychiatrica Scandinavica, (Copenhagen), Vol. 79, 1989, 415-24.

Discusses medical treatment of drug dependency.

Keyword(s): usage patterns; abuse prevention; Israel

Klingemann, Harald. "'Der Freitag, wo alles kaputt war' oder 'Die Macht des Positiven' [That Friday when everything went wrong] or 'The power of the positive']." Zeitschrift fur Soziologie, (Bielefeld, Germany), vol. 19, no. 6, December, 1990, 444-57. [Call Number: HM5.Z4]

The article relates information derived from the study in Switzerland of two groups of thirty persons each. The groups had two things in common: both were substance-dependent (heroin or alcohol), and both consisted of persons who had tried to heal themselves of their dependency. All but two of the heroin addicts were successful in this attempt. All of the alcoholics were successful, although about half of this group remained social drinkers to some extent. The remainder abstained fully from alcohol consumption. The author has worked out a scenario that shows the course of the self-healing from the decision to escape the dependency to the stage when this escape was achieved. At the beginning of the process was either a "hitting rock bottom" or a realization in a less drastic situation that one's life was being badly spent. Next came a period of working out methods, sometimes quite crude or naive, to distract one from alcohol or heroin. Lastly came the consolidation phase when one adopted a new way of being and developed a new way of life, becoming sometimes a helper of other people. The author plans a follow-up study to determine what the authorities can do to engender a climate favorable to overcoming substance-dependency.

Keyword(s): rehabilitation; Switzerland

Leventhal, Eli; Yaacobi, Zvi; Musko, Nava. "Treatment of Drug Victims in a Center Combining Methadone With Psychological Therapy" Society and Welfare, (Jerusalem), Vol. 9, No. 4, 1989, 348-59.

Examination of the effectiveness of treatment of patients addicted to hard drugs, undertaken at the Center for Drug Abusers in Haifa.

Keyword(s): usage patterns; abuse prevention; Israel

Maragnani, Laura. "Febbre d'Ecstasy [Ecstasy Fever]." Panorama, (Milan), vol. 28, no. 1258, May 27, 1990, 80-83, 85-86. [Call Number: AP37.P32]

The drug known as ecstasy (MDMA) is becoming better known to young Italians. When the drug first appeared in the mid-1980s it was quite cheap, but known to few. By the beginning of the 1990s it had become a well-known

substance, much used, and somewhat expensive. Young Italians referred to it as the "Saturday night pill" because they liked to use it and then go dancing at discotheques. Police arrested manufacturers and distributors of the drugs, but for several years they were acquitted because MDMA was not yet prohibited. According to this article, police now raid the discotheques where use of the drug was common, and, in addition to arresting the young people, hold the managers and owners of the clubs responsible for the use of the illegal drug. This tactic seems to be working. Owners now police the clubs themselves.

Keyword(s): drug use; Italy

Matelli, Dante. "Polveri di TIR [The dust of the long-distance trucks]." L'Espresso, (Rome), vol. 35, no. 45, Nov 12, 1989, 36-37, 39, 41-43. [Call Number: AP37.E78]

The article deals with the use of long-distance trucks to bring heroin into Italy from the region of Kurdistan. This region seems to have replaced southeast Asia as the main source of Italy's heroin. A common way of transporting the drug from numerous points of manufacture is to use trucks. The journalist rode with a truck, watched border formalities, learned what amount of money a truckdriver could earn bringing the drugs across borders, and talked to border officials about the enormous problem of controlling road traffic. A truckdriver earns \$200 a month in this region. The standard rate for bringing a single kilogram of heroin from Istanbul to northern Yugoslavia via Bulgaria is \$1,500. According to the article, virtually no one is caught. The impossibility of checking all trucks that use the international highways, means that the passage of heroin into Europe is unimpeded.

Keyword(s): drug trafficking; Italy; Turkey

"More Young Patients at Drug-Abuse Center" The Free China Journal, Los Angeles, Vol. VIII, No. 58, July 30. 1991, 4.

According to last year statistics of the Taipei Anti-Narcotic Center, drug abusers in Taiwan were more in the younger age with five under 14 years old, 116 aged between 15 and 19. and 127, between 20 and 24. They seemed

to go for heavier drugs such as amphetamines, morphines, and marijuana. There was no case of sosagon and only half the number pf glue sniffers as compared to that of the previous year.

Keyword(s): general attitude and behavioral pattern; amphetamine; sosagon; marijuana; morphine

Padalina, Antonio. "Jervolino, no sei la Madonna [Jervolino, you're not the Virgin Mary]." Panorama, (Milan), vol. 28, no. 1263, July 1, 1990, 71-73. [Call Number: AP37.P32]

The name Jervolino refers to the Italian politician who authored Italy's new drug law that went into effect in July, 1990. The law is controversial, with opponents from every segment of Italian society. This article deals with the opposition of Roman Catholic clergy to the law. The half-dozen men interviewed all objected to the punitive quality of the law, and stressed education, not punishment, as a key to the successful rehabilitation of addicts. One of the men, a priest, objected to the state deciding how he and others should deal with addicts. He believed it would be a terrible mistake to turn over to the authorities a young man who had failed to be rehabilitated. The priest thought he had better ways to help someone who had, for the time being at least, failed to respond well to treatment.

Keyword(s): laws; Italy

Remy, Jacqueline. "Droque: les blocages francais [Drugs: French roadblocks]." L'Express, (Paris), no. 1997, October 20, 1989, 18. [Call Number: AP20.E926]

At the time of this article, French officials rejected any talk of relaxing their country's drug laws. In contrast, there were reforms and experiments underway in the Netherlands and Spain. There were, however, Frenchmen pressing for a more intelligent application laws. France has 200,000 drug addicts, and half those imprisoned in France are there for offenses against drug laws. The minister of health, Claude Evin, generally opposed to any drug reform, speaks favorably of using the methadone treatment in special circumstances. At the time of this article, this treatment was rare in France. His legal

advisor says that repressive laws are a panacea, but that this cannot be said too loud. Beneath a harsh and rigid exterior, official France is doing some thinking.

Keyword(s): laws; France

Ronel, Nati. "Propaganda Against Drug Abuse in the Mass Media." Jerusalem: Henrietta Szold Institute, 1990.

Discusses effectiveness of mass media in abuse prevention. Concludes that the community and educational system must be incorporated in any media campaign.

Keyword(s): usage patterns; abuse prevention; Israel

Ronnen, Bat-Sheva. Parental Influence on Adolescents Attitude Toward Drugs and Their Patterns of Psychoactive Substance Use. Tel-Aviv: Tel-Aviv University, 1989. (M.A. Thesis).

Examines link between parents and adolescents in their attitude toward drugs and psychoactive substances. 609 people were surveyed from middle and upper social classes. Concludes that parental views on use of drugs greatly influences behavior of adolescents.

Keyword(s): usage patterns; abuse prevention; Israel

Sor, Dina (ed.). Drug Abuse In Israel: Bibliography and Abstracts of Research Published During the Years 1974-1990. Jerusalem: The Henrietta Szold Institute, December 1990, Publication No. 679.

Part of the Current Research in the Social Sciences in Israel bibliographic data base. Devoted to the subject of drug abuse, prevention and rehabilitation in Israel. Cites all scientific publications on this subject compiled by Israeli social scientists. Items cited refer to empirical and theoretical research, experiments and projects, statistical surveys, as well as masters and doctoral theses. The bibliography includes 115 items, mostly in Hebrew.

Keyword(s): Usage patterns; abuse prevention; Israel

Teichman, Meir; Barnea, Zipora; Rahav, Giora. "Sensation Seeking, State and Trait Anxiety & Depressive Mood in Adolescent Substance Users" International Journal of the Addictions, Vol. 24, No. 2, 1989, 87-99.

Examines changes in personality as result of drug dependency.

Keyword(s): usage patterns; signs and symptoms; Israel

Teichman, Meir. Life In A Different World: Alcohol, Drugs and Human Behavior. Tel-Aviv: Ramot, 1989.

Discussion of the three factors of drugs, the person, and the environment and how the interplay between them assist in reducing drug dependency.

Keyword(s): usage patterns; signs and symptoms; Israel

Teichman, Meir. "Addiction: A Review of Treatment Modalities" Psychologia: Israel Journal of Psychology, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1989, 131-49.

Discusses different ways clinical psychologists use in treating drug and alcohol abuse.

Keyword(s): abuse prevention; Israel

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Results of psychological studies undertaken at the Center for the Treatment of Drug Abusers in Haifa from 1987 to 1989.

Keyword(s): signs and symptoms; abuse prevention; Israel